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EXAMINER	
JERABEK, KELLY L	

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/654,745	ORLICKI ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Kelly L. Jerabek	2622	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *20 June 2007*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-24* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-5,7,13-17,19 and 21-24* is/are rejected.

7)☒ Claim(s) *6,8-12,18 and 20* is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *01 September 2000* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments, see appeal brief, filed 6/20/2007, with respect to the rejection(s) of claim(s) 13 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) have been fully considered and are persuasive. Therefore, the rejection has been withdrawn. However, upon further consideration, a new ground(s) of rejection is made in view of a different interpretation of Tanaka et al. US 6,597,389. The rejection of claim 13 based on the different interpretation of the Tanaka reference is as follows:

Re claim 13, Tanaka discloses a digital camera accessory device (12,14,16) comprising: a lens system (it can be seen in figures 4-9 that each video camera includes a lens housing and lens system); a docking interface (the video transmission station 12 includes a network interface 42) (col. 4, line 63-col. 5, line 23; figure 2); image processing circuitry that captures image data and a control processor that control the operation of the image processing circuitry to perform an image capture operation (col. 4, lines 37-39) (each video camera 16 captures video image data therefore it is inherent that each video camera 16 includes a control processor that controls the operation of image processing circuitry); a power supply unit (14) that supplies electrical energy to the image processing circuitry and the control processor wherein the power supply unit supplies the electrical energy to the control processor in response to a control signal (camera turn-on request) received from the docking interface (42) (col. 4, lines 15-27;

col. 9, lines 14-22); wherein the control signal (camera turn-on request) provides an indication to the accessory device (12,14,16) that the accessory device (12,14,16) is to be powered on using a power source internal to the accessory device (col. 4, lines 15-27 and 45-51); wherein the control signal (camera turn-on request) triggers the digital camera accessory device (16) to transition from a powered-off state in which the power supply unit (14) is deactivated and the control processor (processor of camera) is powered off to a powered-on state in which the power supply unit (14) is activated and the control processor (processor of camera) is powered on (col. 4, lines 45-51; col. 9, lines 14-22).

Response to Remarks:

On pages 5-6 of the appeal brief, Applicant states that the network interface (142) as shown in figure 3 of Tanaka is not a docking interface of the type recited in the claim because there is no docking of the accessory devices (14,16) with the reception terminal station (18) in the Tanaka reference. The Examiner respectfully disagrees. Tanaka states that a basic device (video reception terminal stations 18) are connected to a network (10) via interface (142) and accessory devices (14,16) are connected to the network (10) via interface (42) of terminal stations (12) (col. 4, line 9-col. 6, line 14). Tanaka further states that each basic device (video reception terminal station 18) can control various parameters of an accessory device (16) via the corresponding video transmission terminal station (12) and camera control device (14) (col. 4, lines 45-51).

Therefore, since interfaces (142, 42) provide a connection between the basic device (18) and the accessory device (16) the accessory device (16) couples to the interface (142) of the basic device (18) via the interface (42) of the terminal station (12) and the network (10). The Examiner is giving the term "docking interface" its broadest reasonable interpretation (see *In re Morris,* 127 F.3d 1048, 1054-55, 44 USPQ2d 1023, 1027-28 (fed. Cir. 1997) and therefore the Examiner maintains that the network interfaces (42,142) constitute the claimed "docking interfaces".

On pages 6-7 of the appeal brief, Applicant states that there is no direct correspondence between the Tanaka camera power-on control signal and any particular application running on the terminal station (18). The Examiner respectfully disagrees. Tanaka states that when an OFF camera is to be turned on again, the camera power button (70) of the terminal station (18) need only be pressed again and a camera's power turn-on request will be supplied to the camera control server (56) to turn on the power source of the video camera (16) of interest (col. 9, lines 14-22). The Examiner maintains that when the camera power button (70) is pressed in order to turn on a selected video camera (16) it is inherent that the pressing of the button (70) starts an application which requires the use of the accessory device (camera 16). Therefore, the control signal (camera power turn-on request) is indicative of whether or not an application which requires use of the accessory device is currently running on the basic device.

On page 7 of the appeal brief, Applicant states that the teaching provided by Tanaka of activating the camera power button (70) is a manual operation, not tied to the running of any particular application that requires the use of the camera, and therefore does not provide the automatic power consumption advantages of the recited arrangement. The Examiner respectfully disagrees. An automatic power conservation method is not claimed in claim 1. It appears that the applicant was attempting to claim an automatic power conservation method when they included the limitation that the control signal is indicative of whether or not an application which requires use of the accessory device is currently running on the basic device. However, the claim as written includes the broad limitation of "an application" which requires use of the accessory device. The Examiner maintains that when the camera power button (70) is pressed in order to turn on a selected video camera (16) it is inherent that the pressing of the button (70) starts an application which requires the use of the accessory device (camera 16). Therefore, the control signal (camera power turn-on request) is indicative of whether or not an application which requires use of the accessory device is currently running on the basic device.

On pages 8-9 of the appeal brief, Applicant states that the limitations of claims 2 and 3 require that the power supply unit of the accessory device maintains the electrical energy supplied to the control processor in response to a further control signal received from the control processor. Applicant further states that in the Tanaka turn-off override, there is no such further control signal supplied to a power supply unit. Instead, the

camera control server56 "does not execute....any power turn-off processing". The Examiner respectfully disagrees. Tanaka discloses that even if the camera control client (50) of the basic device (18) inputs a power turn-off request of the camera (16), the camera control server (56) of the video transmission terminal station (12) does not turn off the power source (14) of the camera (16) if the image from the camera (16) is being transmitted to the monitor (20) of a basic device (18) different from the camera control client (50) sending the turn-off request (col. 11, line 55-col. 12, line 20; figure 4). Therefore, it can be seen that in order for the camera control server (56) to know not to turn off the power source of the camera the control processor (processor of the camera) of the accessory device must send a signal indicating that video is being transmitted. The Examiner maintains that the configuration disclosed by Tanaka meets the limitations of claims 2 and 3 as they are currently written.

On pages 9-10 of the appeal brief, Applicant states that the relied-upon arrangements of Tanaka fail to teach or suggest the claimed stop of generating a second control signal with a control processor of an accessory device to latch operation of the power supply unit. The Examiner respectfully disagrees. Tanaka discloses that even if the camera control client (50) of the basic device (18) inputs a power turn-off request of the camera (16), the camera control server (56) of the video transmission terminal station (12) does not turn off the power source (14) of the camera (16) if the image from the camera (16) is being transmitted to the monitor (20) of a basic device (18) different from the camera control client (50) sending the turn-off request (col. 11,

line 55-col. 12, line 20; figure 4). Therefore, it can be seen that in order for the camera control server (56) to know not to turn off the power source of the camera the control processor (processor of the camera) of the accessory device must send a signal indicating that video is being transmitted. The Examiner maintains that the configuration disclosed by Tanaka meets the limitations of claim 21 as they are currently written.

On pages 10-13 of the appeal brief, Applicant presents arguments regarding claims 4, 13-16 and 19 that are substantially the same as the arguments regarding claims 2 and 3 above. Therefore, the response given above regarding claims 2 and 3 also applies to claims 4, 13-16 and 19.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

Claims 1-4, 7, 13-16, 19 and 21-24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Tanaka et al. US 6,597,389.

Re claim 1, Tanaka discloses an apparatus comprising: a basic device (18) including a docking interface (142); and an accessory device (12,14,16) including a control processor (internal processor of camera 16) and a power supply unit (14), that couples to the docking interface (142) of the basic device (18) (the interface 42 of the video transmission terminal station 12 couples to the interface 142 of the basic device 18) (col. 4, lines 15-27; col. 4, line 63-col. 5, line 23); wherein the power supply unit (14) supplies electrical energy to the control processor (internal processor of camera 16) in response to a control signal (camera turn-on request) received from the basic device (18) (via interfaces 42,142) (col. 9, lines 14-22); wherein the control signal (camera turn-on request) provides an indication form the basic device (18) to the accessory device (12,14,16) that the accessory device is to be powered on using a power source (14) internal to the accessory device (col. 4, lines 15-27 and 45-51); wherein the control signal (camera turn-on request) triggers a transition of the accessory device (16) from a powered-off state in which the power supply unit (14) is deactivated and the control processor (internal processor of camera 16) is powered off to a powered-on state in which the power supply unit (14) is activated and the control processor (internal processor of camera 16) is powered on (col. 4, lines 45-51; col. 9, lines 14-22). Additionally, Tanaka states that when an OFF camera is to be turned on again, the

camera power button (70) of the terminal station (18) need only be pressed again and a camera's power turn-on request will be supplied to the camera control server (56) to turn on the power source of the video camera (16) of interest (col. 9, lines 14-22). Therefore, when the camera power button (70) is pressed in order to turn on a selected video camera (16) it is inherent that the pressing of the button (70) starts an application which requires the use of the accessory device (camera 16). Thus, it can be seen that the control signal (camera power turn-on request) is indicative of whether or not an application which requires use of the accessory device is currently running on the basic device.

Re claim 2, Tanaka discloses that even if the camera control client (50) of the basic device (18) inputs a power turn-off request of the camera (16), the camera control server (56) of the video transmission terminal station (12) does not turn off the power source (14) of the camera (16) if the image from the camera (16) is being transmitted to the monitor (20) of a basic device (18) different from the camera control client (50) sending the turn-off request (col. 11, line 55-col. 12, line 20; figure 4). Therefore, it can be seen that in order for the camera control server (56) to know not to turn off the power source of the camera, the control processor (internal processor of the camera 16) of the accessory device must send a signal indicating that video is being transmitted. Thus, it can be seen that Tanaka discloses that the power supply unit (14) maintains the electrical energy supplied to the control processor (internal processor of the camera 16) in response to a further control signal (signal from the camera processor indicating that

video is currently being transmitted) from the control processor (internal processor of the camera 16).

Re claim 3, Tanaka further states that the power supply unit (14) includes a power management circuit that receives the control signal (camera turn-on request) from the basic device (18) and the further control signal (signal from the camera processor indicating that video is currently being transmitted) form the control processor (internal processor of the camera 16), and a power supply that supplies the electrical energy to the control processor of the camera 16 (col. 4, lines 15-27; col. 9, lines 14-22; col. 11, line 55-col. 12, line 20; figure 4).

Re claim 4, Tanaka discloses a power supply unit (14) that includes a power management circuit that is responsive to a control signal (camera turn-on request) and a further control signal (signal from the camera processor indicating that video is currently being transmitted) to generate a power activation signal for applying power to the camera (16) (col. 9, lines 14-22; col. 11, line 55-col. 12, line 20). Since the power supply unit (14) is capable of receiving camera turn-on and camera turn-off requests and turns the power to the camera (16) on and off based on the requests it is inherent that the power supply unit (14) includes a power management circuit that includes a first switching element and a second switching element in order to effectively receive and output power turn-on/turn-off requests.

Re claim 7, Tanaka states that a monitoring terminal station (18) is capable of remotely controlling ON/OFF of a power supply of an arbitrary camera (16) in order to reduce power consumption (col. 8, line 59-col. 9, line 23). Therefore, since a remote user may control the power supply of a variety of cameras the Examiner is reading the structure disclosed by Tanaka as a switched mode power supply.

Re claim 13, Tanaka discloses a digital camera accessory device (12,14,16) comprising: a lens system (it can be seen in figures 4-9 that each video camera includes a lens housing and lens system); a docking interface (the video transmission station 12 includes a network interface 42) (col. 4, line 63-col. 5, line 23; figure 2); image processing circuitry that captures image data and a control processor that control the operation of the image processing circuitry to perform an image capture operation (col. 4, lines 37-39) (each video camera 16 captures video image data therefore it is inherent that each video camera 16 includes a control processor that controls the operation of image processing circuitry); a power supply unit (14) that supplies electrical energy to the image processing circuitry and the control processor wherein the power supply unit supplies the electrical energy to the control processor in response to a control signal (camera turn-on request) received from the docking interface (42) (col. 4, lines 15-27; col. 9, lines 14-22); wherein the control signal (camera turn-on request) provides an indication to the accessory device (12,14,16) that the accessory device (12,14,16) is to be powered on using a power source internal to the accessory device (col. 4, lines 15-27 and 45-51); wherein the control signal (camera turn-on request) triggers the digital

camera accessory device (16) to transition from a powered-off state in which the power supply unit (14) is deactivated and the control processor (processor of camera) is powered off to a powered-on state in which the power supply unit (14) is activated and the control processor (processor of camera) is powered on (col. 4, lines 45-51; col. 9, lines 14-22).

Re claim 14, Tanaka discloses that even if the camera control client (50) of the basic device (18) inputs a power turn-off request of the camera (16), the camera control server (56) of the video transmission terminal station (12) does not turn off the power source (14) of the camera (16) if the image from the camera (16) is being transmitted to the monitor (20) of a basic device (18) different from the camera control client (50) sending the turn-off request (col. 11, line 55-col. 12, line 20; figure 4). Therefore, it can be seen that in order for the camera control server (56) to know not to turn off the power source of the camera, the control processor (internal processor of the camera 16) of the accessory device must send a signal indicating that video is being transmitted. Thus, it can be seen that Tanaka discloses that the power supply unit (14) maintains the electrical energy supplied to the control processor (internal processor of the camera 16) in response to a further control signal (signal from the camera processor indicating that video is currently being transmitted) from the control processor (internal processor of the camera 16).

Re claim 15, Tanaka further states that the power supply unit (14) includes a power management circuit that receives the control signal (camera turn-on request) from the basic device (18) and the further control signal (signal from the camera processor indicating that video is currently being transmitted) form the control processor (internal processor of the camera 16), and a power supply that supplies the electrical energy to the control processor of the camera 16 (col. 4, lines 15-27; col. 9, lines 14-22; col. 11, line 55-col. 12, line 20; figure 4).

Re claim 16, Tanaka discloses a power supply unit (14) that includes a power management circuit that is responsive to a control signal (camera turn-on request) and a further control signal (signal from the camera processor indicating that video is currently being transmitted) to generate a power activation signal for applying power to the camera (16) (col. 9, lines 14-22; col. 11, line 55-col. 12, line 20). Since the power supply unit (14) is capable of receiving camera turn-on and camera turn-off requests and turns the power to the camera (16) on and off based on the requests it is inherent that the power supply unit (14) includes a power management circuit that includes a first switching element and a second switching element in order to effectively receive and output power turn-on/turn-off requests.

Re claim 19, Tanaka states that a monitoring terminal station (18) is capable of remotely controlling ON/OFF of a power supply of an arbitrary camera (16) in order to reduce power consumption (col. 8, line 59-col. 9, line 23). Therefore, since a remote

user may control the power supply of a variety of cameras the Examiner is reading the structure disclosed by Tanaka as a switched mode power supply.

Re claim 21, Tanaka discloses a method of managing the power requirements of an accessory device (12,14,16) coupled to a basic device (18) comprising: generating a first control signal (camera turn-on request) with the basic device (18) and supplying the first control signal (camera turn-on request) to the accessory device (12,14,16) (col. 4, lines 45-51; col. 9, lines 14-22); the first control signal (camera turn-on request) providing an indication from the basic device (18) the accessory device (12,14,16) that the accessory device is to be powered on using a power source internal to the accessory device (col. 4, lines 15-27 and 45-51); activating a power supply unit (14) of the accessory device in response to the first control signal (camera turn-on request) to supply electrical power from the power supply unit (14) to a control processor (internal processor of camera 16) of the accessory device (16) (col. 4, lines 45-51); generating a second control signal (signal from the camera processor indicating that video is currently being transmitted) with the control processor (internal processor of camera 16) of the accessory device (16) and supplying the second control signal to the power supply unit (14); and latching operation of the power supply unit (14) in response to the second control signal (signal from the camera processor indicating that video is currently being transmitted) to maintain the supply of electrical power from the power supply unit (14) to the control processor (internal processor of camera 16) regardless of the state of the first control signal (camera turn-on request) (col. 11, lines 55-col. 12, line

20; figure 4); wherein the first control signal (camera turn-on request) triggers a transition of the accessory device (16) from a powered-off state in which the power supply unit (14) is deactivated and the control processor (internal processor of camera 16) is powered off to a powered-on state in which the power supply unit (14) is activated and the control processor (internal processor of camera 16) is powered on (col. 4, lines 45-51; col. 9, lines 14-22).

Re claims 22-23, Tanaka also states that latching of the operation of the power supply unit is maintained for a predetermined period of time and latching is discontinued after expiration of the predetermined time period in response to a first control signal(col. 13, lines 17-34).

Re claim 24, Tanaka further states that an operation (send video to display requesting video) is performed with the accessory device (16) in response to an activity command signal (terminal 18 requests video signal) and resetting the predetermined time period after completion of the accessory operation (check for a predetermined period of time when images displayed on all the video display areas are cleared) (col. 13, lines 17-34).

Claims 5 and 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tanaka et al. in view of Elberbaum US 6,191,814.

Re claim 5, Tanaka discloses all of the limitations of claim 4 above. However, Tanaka fails to specifically state that the accessory device (14,16) includes a battery.

Elberbaum discloses that a current supply (26) is connected to a TV camera (18) and a battery (10) installed inside the camera housing is capable of being recharged by the current supply (26) (col. 7, lines 24-47). Therefore, it would have been obvious for one skilled in the art to have been motivated to include a rechargeable battery as disclosed by Elberbaum in the video cameras disclosed by Tanaka. Doing so would provide a means for enabling the power source of a video camera to be recharged by an external source.

Re claim 17, Tanaka discloses all of the limitations of claim 16 above. However, Tanaka fails to specifically state that the accessory device (14,16) includes a battery.

Elberbaum discloses that a current supply (26) is connected to a TV camera (18) and a battery (10) installed inside the camera housing is capable of being recharged by the current supply (26) (col. 7, lines 24-47). Therefore, it would have been obvious for one skilled in the art to have been motivated to include a rechargeable battery as disclosed by Elberbaum in the video cameras disclosed by Tanaka. Doing so would provide a means for enabling the power source of a video camera to be recharged by an external source.

Allowable Subject Matter

Claims 6, 8-12, 18 and 20 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

The following is a statement of reasons for the indication of allowable subject matter:

Re claim 6, the prior art fails to teach or suggest, "An apparatus comprising: a basic device including a docking interface; and an accessory device, including a control processor and a power supply unit, that couples to the docking interface of the basic device; wherein the power supply unit supplies electrical energy to the control processor in response to a control signal received from the basic device; wherein the control signal provides an indication from the basic device to the accessory device that the accessory device is to be powered on using a power source internal to the accessory device; wherein the control signal triggers a transition of the accessory device from a powered-off stat in which the power supply unit is deactivated and the control processor is powered off to a powered-on state in which the power supply unit is activated and the control processor is powered on, the control signal being indicative of whether or not an application which requires use of the accessory device is currently running on the basic device, wherein the power supply unit maintains the electrical energy supplied to the control processor in response to a further control signal received from the control processor, wherein the power supply unit includes a power management circuit that

receives the control signal from the basic device and the further control signal from the control processor, and a power supply that supplies the electrical energy to the control processor, **wherein the power management circuit includes a first switching element that is responsive to the control signal and the further control signal to generate a power activation signal, and a second switching element that is responsive to the power activation signal, wherein the first switching element comprises a bipolar transistor and the second switching element comprise a field effect transistor**".

Re claims 8-11, the prior art fails to teach or suggest, "An apparatus comprising: a basic device including a docking interface; and an accessory device, including a control processor and a power supply unit, that couples to the docking interface of the basic device; wherein the power supply unit supplies electrical energy to the control processor in response to a control signal received from the basic device; **wherein the control signal provides an indication from the basic device to the accessory device that the accessory device is to be powered on using a power source internal to the accessory device**; wherein the control signal triggers a transition of the accessory device from a powered-off stat in which the power supply unit is deactivated and the control processor is powered off to a powered-on state in which the power supply unit is activated and the control processor is powered on, the control signal being indicative of whether or not an application which requires use of the accessory device is

currently running on the basic device, **wherein the basic device comprises a personal digital assistant device**".

Re claim 12, the prior art fails to teach or suggest, "An apparatus comprising: a basic device including a docking interface; and an accessory device, including a control processor and a power supply unit, that couples to the docking interface of the basic device; wherein the power supply unit supplies electrical energy to the control processor in response to a control signal received from the basic device; wherein the control signal provides an indication from the basic device to the accessory device that the accessory device is to be powered on using a power source internal to the accessory device; wherein the control signal triggers a transition of the accessory device from a powered-off stat in which the power supply unit is deactivated and the control processor is powered off to a powered-on state in which the power supply unit is activated and the control processor is powered on, the control signal being indicative of whether or not an application which requires use of the accessory device is currently running on the basic device, **wherein the power supply unit includes a power management circuit comprising a capacitor and a resistor network that receives the control signal form the basic device, the capacitor and resistor network comprising at least one capacitor and at least one resistor, and a power supply coupled to the power management circuit, and wherein said capacitor and resistor network maintains an input of the power supply at a logic level required to maintain the electrical energy when the control signal fluctuates**".

Re claim 18, the prior art fails to teach or suggest, "A digital camera accessory device comprising: a lens system; a docking interface; image processing circuitry that captures image data; a control processor that control the operation of the image processing circuitry to perform an image capture operation; and a power supply unit that supplies electrical energy to the image processing circuitry and the control processor; wherein the power supply unit supplies the electrical energy to the control processor in response to a control signal received from the docking interface; wherein the control signal provides an indication to the accessory device that the accessory device is to be powered on using a power source internal to the accessory device; and wherein the control signal triggers the digital camera accessory device to transition from a powered-off state in which the power supply unit is deactivated and the control processor is powered off to a powered-on state in which the power supply unit is activated and the control processor is powered on, wherein the power supply unit maintains the electrical energy supplied to the control processor in response to a further control signal received from the control processor, wherein the power supply unit includes a power management circuit that receives the control signal and the further control signal and a power supply that supplies the electrical energy to the control processor, **wherein the power management circuit includes a first switching element that is responsive to the control signal and the further control signal to generate a power activation signal, and a second switching element that is responsive to the power activation**

signal, wherein the first switching element comprises a bipolar transistor and the second switching element comprise a field effect transistor".

Re claim 20, the prior art fails to teach or suggest, "A digital camera accessory device comprising: a lens system; a docking interface; image processing circuitry that captures image data; a control processor that control the operation of the image processing circuitry to perform an image capture operation; and a power supply unit that supplies electrical energy to the image processing circuitry and the control processor; wherein the power supply unit supplies the electrical energy to the control processor in response to a control signal received from the docking interface; wherein the control signal provides an indication to the accessory device that the accessory device is to be powered on using a power source internal to the accessory device; and wherein the control signal triggers the digital camera accessory device to transition from a powered-off state in which the power supply unit is deactivated and the control processor is powered off to a powered-on state in which the power supply unit is activated and the control processor is powered on, **wherein the power supply unit includes a power management circuit comprising a capacitor and a resistor network that receives the control signal form the docking interface, the capacitor and resistor network comprising at least one capacitor and at least one resistor, and a power supply coupled to the power management circuit, and wherein said capacitor and resistor network maintains an input of the power supply at a logic level required to maintain the electrical energy when the control signal fluctuates**".

Contacts

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Kelly L. Jerabek whose telephone number is **(571) 272-7312**. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday (8:00 AM - 5:00 PM).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Lin Ye can be reached on **(571) 272-7372**. The fax phone number for submitting all Official communications is (**571) 273-7300**. The fax phone number for submitting informal communications such as drafts, proposed amendments, etc., may be faxed directly to the Examiner at (571) 273-7312.

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KLJ

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